The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,534.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

May		May
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Colombo 17
„ Ratnagherry	11	„ Galle 18
„ Vingorla	11	„ Negapatam 21
„ Carwar	12	„ Pondicherry 22
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras 23
„ Cannanore	14	„ Coconada 27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Vizzagapatam 28
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam 29
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore 29
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point 30
„ Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta 31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., W. A. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

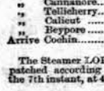
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kincoine, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 2nd May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE A 1 s.s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Dunkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID and ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements for forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 25-10
„ Port Said	£ 43	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Ferrier, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children over 3 above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.

To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10 ; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice, Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. L. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hancox, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,900 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will take care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamer, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea ..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Engs. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gums, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... 20 cwt.
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers :—

Rates of passage—1st class.

To Suez £ 37 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can
„ Port Said „ 32 } be obtained on board at moderate
„ Liverpool „ 45 } rates.

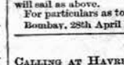
Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).



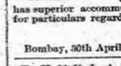
THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILAREE, 1,593 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Druchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo already engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

Requirements.	
4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Mand.
1 „ Flannel Ditto.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Oversuit Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY of SHANGHAE, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cockerry without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Bombay, 5th May 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ASSAYE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for delivery of their Goods at once, otherwise the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the consigned without further intimation.

Bombay, 4th May 1870. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez, First Class ..... £ 40 Second Class ..... £ 23
To Liverpool do. ..... £ 60 Do. do. ..... £ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—The Clipper Ship MICHAEL SCOTT, 1,500 tons register, A 1 for 20 years, Llewellin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 1st June. This vessel has excellent accommodation for Invalids, as first-class passengers, proceeding home round the Cape. The Commander would be glad to take charge of a few children going home to friends.—For particulars apply to Captain Llewellin on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

5th May 1870. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship RIVER LUNE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Williams, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Bombay, 5th May 1870. Agents ship River Lune.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC CLUB WILL REPEAT TO-NIGHT, at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, THE TRAGEDY OF PRINCE SIAVUKSH.

ALBUMS and SCRAP-BOOKS, adapted for Cartes-d-Visite and all purposes.

BLANK BOOKS.

Private Account Books with locks, Blank Books and Memorandum Books of every kind, from the lowest price.

INKSTANDS and GLASSES.

Inkstands for the table for double or single Glasses, single Glasses of all kinds, Travelling Inks, Draper's American Inkstand to provide against thickening and evaporation, Office Inkstands of various kinds.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Stationery Racks, Stationery and Despatch Boxes of all kinds, as well as all minor requisites for official use.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED, a GODOWN near the Elphinstone Circle. REMINGTON & Co.

WANTED, a MESS-MAN for Officers' Mess, 3rd Hussars. Apply to THE MESS PRESIDENT, 3rd Hussars, Ahmednuggur.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

IMMENSE SUCCESS AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MISS TILLY EARLE, AS POLLY ECCLES, In Robertson's great Comedy of CASTE,

The most successful Comedy ever produced in Bombay, which, by particular desire, will be repeated for the last time on MONDAY EVENING, May 9th, 1871.

First time of the new Farce, entitled, THE AREA BELLE.

Penelope (The Area Belle), MISS TILLY EARLE.

Mr. JOHN EDOUIN, IN ONE OF HIS FAMOUS DANCES.

Mr. H. RICHARDSON,
„ F. H. POLLOCK,
„ S. HERBERTE,
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
&c., &c., &c.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock on Monday, May 9th, with the Comedy, in three Acts, entitled, CASTE.

The Marquis de St Maur	Gentleman Amateur
The Hon'ble George d'Alroy	Mr F H Pollock
Captain Hawtree	Mrs S Herberte
Eccles	Mr John Edouin
Sam Gerridge	Mr H Richardson
Esther	Mrs H Richardson
Polly	Miss Tilly Earle

SAILOR'S HORNPIPE ..... Mr. JOHN EDOUIN.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the new Farce, entitled, THE AREA BELLE.

Pitcher (in the Police)	Mr H Richardson
Fosser (in the Groundlen)	Mr F H Pollock
Walker Chalks (a Milkman)	Mr John Edouin
Mrs Croaker ("Missus")	Mrs H Richardson
Enclope (the Area Belle)	Miss Tilly Earle.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ..... Rs 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance commence at 9.

☞ In active preparation Craven's last Comedy, MILKY WHITE.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established in 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that REDUCED RATES WILL BE CHARGED for the CARRIAGE of GOODS by this Railway for long distances as compared with the present rates for shorter distances.

The Drawback on Goods carted in Bombay by the public will be altered to Eight Annas per Ton.

Drawback is not allowed upon any Goods which are consigned to and delivered at the E. L. and P. Company's sidings and premises at Carnac and Mandjd Bunders, but upon all Goods, except Cotton, carted by the public, between those premises and any other part of Bombay the Drawback mentioned above will be paid.

The rates for Cotton to or from Bombay include all services, and no Drawback is allowed.

Salt is not carted by the Company in Bombay, the rates being station to station only.

These arrangements will be in force on and after Thursday, the 14th May 1870, and continue until further notice. Previous notices are hereby cancelled so far as they are affected by the above announcements.

All particulars and information can be obtained of the undersigned. HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

First, Second and (G. I. P.) third and E. I. R. INTERMEDIATE CLASS TICKETS are NOW ISSUED between the principal Stations on both Railways.

Goods Traffic of all kinds is also now received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission to any Goods Stations on the East Indian Railway, and vice versa.

The fares and rates of each Company to or from Jubbulpoor (but without terminals for Goods at that place) are added together to make up the through fares and rates.

Consignments of Goods of more than two tons in weight are sent through to their destination on either Line in the wagons in which they are originally loaded.

The classification of the several descriptions of Goods is the same on both Railways except that on and after the 2nd June next the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway at the class rates stated below when such Goods are invoiced through to or from East Indian Railway stations, viz.

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Ebony, Embroidery, Glassware (packed), Globes, Millinery, Opium, and Silk—Fourth Class.

Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages in cases, Cotton (Piece Goods), Crape, Earthenware (except country-made Pots and Chatties), Hosiery, Linen, Twist (not pressed), Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.

Corks, Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, and Tea—Second Class.

Earthenware, country-made Pots and Chatties only, Fish (dry), Hide (loose and dry), Jagree, Leaves of all kinds, Railway Keys, Sugar (not candied), and Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (Fodder), Manure and Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Until the 2nd June these articles when booked through will be charged on the G I P Railway at the class rate entered opposite them respectively in the G I P Company's Classification List.

These arrangements will remain in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 16th instant, the following VESSELS :—

H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

H. M. Steam Tug WADALIA, of 100 Tons and 20 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms and Conditions of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

FOR SHIKARRING EXPEDITIONS.

SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING COOKING APPARATUS,

Comprising Grate, Kettle, Spirit Pan, and Frying Pan, complete in a locked case 12 inches square.

Cash Rs. 22-8. Credit Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE LOVER'S LAMP ;

IS portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST NIGHT LIGHT IN THE WORLD.

With box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-8 ; Credit Rs. 5.

A large variety of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR LIGHT WINES, SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.

RHENISH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BODENTHAL, vintage 1855 ; a sound, light, Still Hock for general use ; Quarts, per dozen	21 0	24 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	11 0	13 0
HAITENHEIM, vintage 1865 ; a superior Still Hock, of fuller body and flavour ; Qts., per dozen	31 0	34 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	16 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 ; a rich full flavoured Dinner Wine, of very superior character ; Quarts, per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. do. Pints, per dozen	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN, the celebrated Still Hock, in glass Jugs ; per dozen	27 0	30 0

BORDEAUX.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858 ; a good sound Breakfast Claret, Quarts, per dozen	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851 ; a superior Breakfast or Cup Claret ; Quarts, per dozen	14 8	16 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849 ; a fine Dinner Claret, Quarts, per dozen	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848 ; a superb Dinner or Dessert Claret, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen	32 0	36 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1861 ; an agreeable delicate White Burgundy ; Quarts, per dozen	19 0	21 0
POMARD, vintage 1861 ; a splendid Red Burgundy ; Quarts, per dozen	25 0	28 0
BARSAC, vintage 1861 ; a light, sound, delicate wine of Sauternes character ; Quarts, per dozen	21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 ; a sound Wine, with good body and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen	24 0	27 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 ; a rich, full bodied Wine ; Quarts, per dozen	32 0	36 0

HUNGARIAN.

NESSINELY No. 1 ; an agreeable Light Hock ; Quarts, per dozen	22 0	25 0
SZEKARDER ; a sound, light, delicate Red Wine, with very fine Claret bouquet and flavour ; Quarts, per dozen	19 0	21 0

GREEK.

RED HYMET ; a dry wine resembling Burgundy ; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE HYMET ; a fine dry wine, of Chablis character ; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0
WHITE KEFFESIA ; a similar wine of finer bouquet and flavour, Quarts, per dozen	27 0	30 0
WHITE PATRAS ; of a fine Hock character ; Quarts, per dozen	20 8	23 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready, BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of Sir DAVID CAPON, formerly of Andrews House, Shirley, near Southampton, but late of No. 8 Craven Hill, in the County of Middlesex, a General in Her Majesty's Army, and Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, who died at No. 8 Craven Hill aforesaid, on or about the day of 17th December 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Sir David Capon are required to send in their claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 7th day of June 1870 next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Sir David Capon without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 7th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of JAMES CONNELLY, deceased, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who died on the 20th day of September 1869, HAVE BEEN GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mrs. HARRIETTE AMELIA CONNELLY, widow of the said deceased. All persons therefore who have any claim upon or against the said Estate, whether as creditors, mortgagees, heirs, next of kin, or otherwise howsoever, are required to send in their respective claims against the Estate of the said deceased to me, at my Office, No. 2, Forbes Street, in the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 20th September next, in default whereof the said Administratrix will immediately after the said 20th day of September next proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate without reference to any claims that have not been sent in before the last mentioned date. All persons also who are indebted to the said Estate, or who have any property of the said Estate in their hands, are hereby required to pay such debts or deliver such property to the said Administratrix or to me forthwith.—Dated this 5th day of May 1870.

G. S. JUDGE,

Solicitor for Administratrix.

NOTICE.—About TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS of SERVICEABLE BISCUIT, prepared at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Conditions of Sale.—Cash, and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,

Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 6th May 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. being old established Wine Merchants, and having long experience of the requirements of Indian Consumers, are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all.

Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.

These are now all imported via Lie Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry, Magnums	Rs. 74	0
Do. Quarts	36	0
Fine Sparkling do.	32	0
Good do. do.	27	0

The above in Pints, at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14-8.

MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36	0
Mussel do. do.	32	0

Pints at Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 17-8.

HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36	0
Do. do. Pints	19	8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts. Rs.	Pts. a.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	17 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN—Red	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS—Red	26 0	...
MACON—Red	21 0	...
CHABLIS—White	23 0	...

BORDEAUX—LABELLED AND BRANDED.

CHATEAU MOUTON, Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
RAUZAN, Black capsule	25 0	14 0
LEOVILLE, Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
PALMEL, Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
LAROSE, Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule	17 0	10 0
MEDOC.—(Cantenac), Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC, White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES, Red capsule	22 0	...

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38	0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32	0
AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, and pale	28	0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22	0
BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22	0
YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

GOVERNMENT 4 per cents much enquired for. Market firm:

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Latest Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,00	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	169
22,00	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,00	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
2,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,430
30,00	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	33½
40,00	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,50	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	120
60,00	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	775
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	600
900	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	183
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	1,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,360
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,200	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,350
800	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227½
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	43.10.7	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,102
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics' B'd'g'a Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	162
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.			
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
5	3½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'akg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
4,500	1,450	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	1-00
5,000	2,4-0	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
...nion	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	180 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114 3/16
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10. 4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Cavalos	,, 10-4
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Re-Silver	,, 108-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 30th April, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,093	14	0
Merchandize	1,22,545	15	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	41	4	0
Electric Telegraph	617	11	6
Total Rs.	1,64,298	12	8

Corresponding week in April, 1869. Open 307¼ Miles.

Coaching	69,796	6	2
Merchandize	59,957	7	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	3,447	4	0
Electric Telegraph	497	5	0
Total Rs.	1,33,648	6	5
Increase	30,650	6	3

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Noyes, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Hodgson, Colonel, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.
Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kattywar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6

Smith, Captain, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Bengal, on furlough, to Europe.
Macdonald, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Adams, Colonel, H. M.'s 19th Regiment, on leave, to Surat.
Ross, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Richmond, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Brown, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.
Hobson, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Upperton, Captain, 19th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Davidson, Major, 10th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
Hunter, Captain, Royal Artillery, on furlough, to England.
Ransford, Captain, 37th Bengal N. I., on furlough, to England.
Stock, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir 1 dls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium ,,	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 00 to 4 00 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Bengal (s)	Barlow	Hongkong, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Sydney Dacres	Gillies	Liverpool.
	Benarty	Faichild	Calcutta.
	Northumberland	Ford	Moulmein.
	Melvern	Cole	Calicut.
	Rajendram Ambaidass	McInnes	Point de Galle.
	Atlas (s)	Shaen	Liverpool.
	Europe (s)	Martino	Marseilles
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Mindoro, Reynolds, to Singapore via Galle.
Barque Yeavering Bell, Peart, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Adalia, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.
Canute, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May 2	Dacca (s)	Beyth	Bombay, April 21	
	Oriental (s)	Irvine	Bombay	
	Roman Empire	Mather	London, January 18	
	Lake Lemon	Malcolm	London, January 5	

DEPARTURE.

May 2	Godavery (s)	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 30	Sirat	...	Calcutta
	Joshua	...	London
	Joshina	...	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

April 29	Crosby	...	Calcutta
	Budseer	...	Bombay & N Ports
30	Surat	...	Galle, Aden & England
	Coda Bux	...	Calcutta
	W verine	...	Gopanpore
	Catherine Holbrook	...	Gopanpore
May 1	Dansatic	...	London

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Rohilcund General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Baggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD.—May 6th, at Parell Tank Road, Robert Thomas, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. George Macdonald, aged one year and ten months.
WEST.—May 6th, at Malabar Hill, Edith Belinda Maxwell, the infant daughter of Captain Edward W. West, Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor and S. M. C., aged 1 year and 14 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DACOSTA.—April 20th, at Purneah, the wife of W. Dacosta, Esq., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

O'HEARN.—April 18th, at Bimlipatam, the wife of R. P. O'Hearn, Esq., of a son.
COX.—April 23rd, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant R. E. Cox, 16th Regiment N. I., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

WEBSTER.—April 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major T. E. Webster, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

WE regret to see that "T. L." has discontinued his interesting letters on Central Asia to our daily contemporary. They formed an excellent antidote to the bulk and drift of the curious views which found utterance in his leading columns. The Russian correspondent, who seems likely to take his place, of course, chimes in with the sentimental optimism of the journal. "T. L." also departs with something like a maternal scolding from the principal whom he has vainly tried to instruct, a reproachful yet affectionate rebuke which he did not deserve. The reason is plain. His two last letters, allowing for a little oversight, contained a fair appreciation of Russia, as an Asiatic power, and jarred on the too susceptible nerves of our contemporary, who is only feverishly agitated by any facts which ought to awake him from his habitual and cherished dreams. In his last letter but one "T. L." had pointed, in simple but nervous language, to the fact that "Russia more than any government clings to and pursues its traditional policy," that it is her habit to conceal facts "beneath subterfuge and mendacity;" that the famous Krasnovodsk expedition, justified to the world on the pretext that it was undertaken to punish Khiva for assisting the Kirghizes, was actually resolved upon before the Kirghizes had fallen upon the Russian lines of communication; and that "oddly enough," the society for the promotion of Russian trade and industry, had been since September 1868 asking for Government aid to open a trade route from the Caspian to the mouth of the Oxus, and begging hard for a military force. No wonder our contemporary was shocked at the candour of his able correspondent. And in the letter published yesterday "T. L." speaking of the Krasnovodsk expedition, says that it "will, without doubt, seal the fate of Khiva, and open a fresh era in the history of Russian operations in Central Asia." "And so Russia is advancing still," he continues. "Now, however, she seems to have a more definite object than ever she had before; her present scheme is grander and her actions are more deliberate;" a statement, we doubt, as it is improbable that Russia went up the Jaxartes without forethought. The other day our contemporary assured us that "no great change has really taken place in the Khanates." How pained he must have been to read, immediately after, in the last letter of "T. L," this sentence—"The Khan of Kokan is in all things obedient to the Czar." Another passage must have been a very bitter pill to our contemporary. "T. L." says—

"For my part I should like to hear as little noise as possible of Russian encroachments; though not indifferent, the Anglo-Indian Government and public should remain calm and even self-reliant; but when there shall be a Central Asia policy, then, let this recollection serve as a guide to all the actions of our Government; that Russia is an aggressive power. A passive people like the Russians must ever be under the rule of an absolute monarch; the nature of the people is truly the weakness of the nation, but at the same time it is the strength of the Empire: as regards foreign relations that power is necessarily an encroaching one, arrayed against the outer world. This is a fact not to be overlooked by Western diplomatists; it is a fact which is affected in no degree by the personal characteristics of the occupant of the throne for the time being."

Noise is nearly always objectionable, and it cannot be justly said that the Anglo-Indian government, nor that, on the whole, the Anglo-Indian public have, for a long period, been otherwise than calm and self-reliant. What must have hurt our contemporary is the truthful statement that "Russia is an aggressive power," that, "as regards foreign relations, Russia is necessarily an encroaching power, arrayed against the outer world;" and that this cardinal fact—to be overlooked at peril—"is in no degree affected by the personal characteristics of the occupant of the throne for the time being." "T. L." remarks that a time will come when Russia must declare a Central Asian policy, and when we shall adopt one too. And then he continues—"In the meanwhile, keeping a watch on all the points where Russian outposts are stationed, it behoves us so to regulate our own steps in each of the countries confronting the long line of Russian operations, that when the real game begins on the Central Asian chess-board, *ours* may be the option of taking the *first* advantage." For our parts we consider that, in this passage he has actually sketched a policy, and one to which we have not the least objection. Upon that policy our contemporary has not a word to say—at least directly. But of course he is hostile to its adoption. He characteristically consoles himself with the fanciful belief that there is a great difference of tone between the last and the last letter but one of "T. L."; yet there are few other persons who, comparing them, will see wherein the difference consists. But if he derives consolation from supposed differences, it would be cruel to tear them up by the roots—mere sport answering no useful end. There are many points on which we differ with "T. L," but, on the whole, he has striven to judge by the facts, and not judge the facts by the standard of a foregone conclusion; he has not made himself the slave of a foolish, but amiable optimism; and he deserves the praises and does not deserve the censure which our contemporary bestows upon him.

THE English public have not yet recovered from the surprise they felt when certain women of England came prominently forward and raised an agitation against the Contagious Diseases Acts. It is rightly regarded as one of the most curious consequences of female education, and there are no signs that the fanatical promoters of the agitation will cease their exertions. One of them, as our readers have seen, has replied to Mr. Morley in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, and although the form of her letter is reasonable enough, the substance rests on no reasonable foundation whatever. The gist of the argumentation is this. Here is an admitted evil; an evil not only admitted but deplored; an evil, not only bad, in itself, as is the nature of evil, but the prolific parent of evils greater in magnitude—evils that strike at the very vitality of the race. Well; the contention of the women is that nothing shall be done tending directly to mitigate the terrible scourge. The direct methods enjoined by the Acts, they insist, will produce greater evils, although they abstain from specifying what these evils are. Unless prostitution can be stopped by the Acts—an end the Acts have not in view—their contention is that some of its consequences, immediate and remote, should not be dealt with; because those consequences are the natural punishments of sinful indulgence. A more irrational position could not well be assumed; yet that is the position of the women who are doing all they can to repeal the Acts. It is open to argument, it is, indeed, a subject for experiment whether the methods adopted will mitigate the mischief; but those methods cannot fairly be objected to on the ground that they may mitigate the mischief, and certainly not on the ground that society does wrong to protect itself against the insidious action of a very destructive form of disease.

However, this is merely dealing with the surface. If the question is to be thoroughly argued the women of England will have to hear some very plain truths. And here lies the misfortune of the agitation. It is most difficult for men or women either to state the whole truth on a subject so delicate as the relations between the sexes and the laws which govern them. Yet, if the controversy goes on, and the outrageous doctrine, that no physical protective remedy shall be applied to a physical evil, seems likely to gain the upper hand, society will be compelled to listen to arguments which, save in scientific treatises, had better not be broached. It is doubtful whether the ladies have formed any idea of the lengths to which their doctrines go. They say "it is because we wish to get at the root of the whole matter that we prefer to insist on the inexpediency and immorality of prostitution," rather than pick holes in the Acts. But is not this an useless labour, unless carried a great deal further? The inexpediency and immorality of prostitution are recognized. No association is required to prove the proposition. But what fruit is it to bear? Will the women agitators proceed to insist on a policy of Repression? That is a legitimate consequence of the line they have adopted; and it leads straight back to the cruel and bloody codes long abrogated in all civilized states. It is a great difficulty in the case that the sex of the adversaries of the Acts, and public opinion, prevent those who support the Acts from speaking out on this very grave subject.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces is expected to leave Allahabad for Nynee Tal on the 23rd instant.

IT is rumoured that the Government of India has approved of a scheme for the re organization of the Barrack Department, and that it has been sent home for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

THE "Indian Daily News" mentions a report that gold coins are shortly to be struck at the Calcutta Mint for circulation, the Home Government having sent out dies for such coinage.

CAPTAIN G. S. MIGNON, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Maharajah Holkar having expressed a wish to have, at his own expense, a revenue survey made of his dominions, Government purpose transferring to Indore one of the Revenue Survey parties from the Central Provinces.

WE are indebted to the Superintendent of Marine for the following information:—The Jumna arrived at Port Said at 3 P.M. on Thursday,—all well. Favourable passage 28 hours under steam. The draft of water is not given.

CORRESPONDENCE has lately passed (says the "Indian Daily News") between the Home and Financial Departments on the subject of requiring from officers employed in the Education Department a knowledge of the vernacular language of the districts in which they are employed.

THE Sutlej Bridge will be of fifty-eight spans, and 6,467 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter, long. The great work was commenced in March 1868; fifty-one spans are now fixed and the last piers being sunk; and it is hoped that the entire bridge will be ready for opening about the end of the present year.

THE "Pioneer" has "been asked to mention, for the information of, and as far as possible to obviate disappointment to, officers going home on medical certificate, that the Board for officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army assembles at the Town Hall, Bombay, every Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and that for officers of the British forces every Thursday at the same hour."

WITH reference to the "Pioneer's" paragraph regarding the health of Sir Henry Harington, that paper has been requested by Mr. Shorer to say that he has reason to think it was unnecessarily alarming. Sir Henry has been unwell this spring, but continued his usual occupations; nor is there reason to suppose that the attacks he has suffered from have been of the most acute character.

REVIEW.

MODERN RUSSIA: BY DR. JULIUS ECKARDT. (1 v. 8vo pp. 383). London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1870.

To the great majority of Englishmen the true condition of Russia is more a mystery than that of Japan. Some regard it as a collection of rude tribes held together by the iron hand of despotism but ready and even likely to fall to pieces, and relapse into a congenial barbarism. Others look to it wonderingly as a great unused-up political power having noble destinies in its qualification to survive and replace the ruin of Western governments. It is a most important question to determine the actual or possible strength of Russia which depends on the character and harmony of its component races; and not less important the question, to which this book is devoted, of the nature and extent of new social forces which some allege are in such vigorous growth under the sceptre of the Czar. The discovery of a system of communism in Russia was made by Baron von Haxthausen in his travels in 1842 and 1843. Its development under the influence of the late Alexander Herzen—the "Iskander" of contraband Russian journalism—especially in relation to the change of land tenure involved in the abolition of serfdom, has been attended with some very extraordinary results in the internal polity of the empire, and is supposed to be of universal significance. The existence of a numerous democratic party is beyond dispute; and the point of interest is to know whether their principles are like the communism, the equality and fraternity which exist in a flock of sheep, or such as are equal to the construction and maintenance of a new and higher form of human government: whether this agitation at Moscow is a remote product which the dull Solav has culled from the French Revolution, of no more practicability than the pseudo-republicanism which the lawless Irish, the least capable of self-government of any nation of the earth, have imported from the slums of New York; or whether though last in the field it is likely to outstrip the democratic progress of the rest of Europe. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, having had some success among the Jumpers and Shakers of his "New America," has gone to Russia to examine similar social vagaries; but we doubt if anything he can say will bear comparison with Dr. Eckardt's work. Except in one feature it is the most completely exhaustive work we have read on any subject whatever. The writer in his first two chapters, occupying more than 200 pages, and entitled, "Russia under Alexander II.," and "Russian Communism," exhibits a perfect familiarity with all that has been said and done during the last quarter of a century between the White Sea and the Black, from the Baltic to the Caspian. His remaining chapters on "The Orthodox Greek Church and its Sects" and "The Baltic Provinces of Russia" exhibit as full an acquaintance with facts and details as Mr. Gladstone can show when speaking of the Irish Church and Land Questions. The apparent defect arises from the attitude of the writer. He confines himself in the description merely of what has been done and written by the "Liberals"—to an account of their plans and theories, and of the concomitant actions of the Government, but we do not find any effort to estimate the numbers or actual strength of the reformers, for the mere noise made by political enthusiasts is often as delusive and utterly insignificant as the crackling of thorns under a pot. Herzen and the Moscow students had as little to do with the liberation of the serfs as the Manchester "martyrs" had to do with the abolition of the Irish State Church. Since the time of Catherine II. it had been a prospective measure; and the late Emperor Nicolas at his accession, before Herzen knew his alphabet, appointed the first of three secret committees to consider the matter. Thus in two important questions the reader is left to form his own conclusions as to whether 'liberal' opinion and liberal government in Russia may be regarded as cause and effect, or *vice versâ*; and whether or no the democratic principles in themselves and in their reception can bear a moment's comparison as to strength and vitality with those which now shape the destinies of America, England, France, and Germany—we might add of Italy and Spain.

The writer maintains, however, a grave historical impartiality which no doubt has its peculiar advantages. In the first portion the social and internal history of Russia from the Crimean war to the present day is detailed with more knowledge than a Russian leader could possess and a calm impartiality only possible in a German onlooker. Here the little understood but total breakdown through innate weakness of the autocratic system when matched even at great advantage against England and France is revealed exactly as it was seen by some of the Russians themselves. The precipitation of events which followed—the emancipation of journalism and of the serfs, the remodelling of the administration of justice and the establishment of district and provincial administration, leading as it did to the predominance of the peasant influence, as well as the repression of the Polish revolt through the concurrence of the same party, are all narrated with extreme lucidity and fulness.

The possession of the land by the peasantry is an accomplished fact; the theories with which this fact have been invested is a growth of less than forty years. When Haxthausen visited Moscow in 1842 he found an enthusiastic band of students eager to reform the world on the ideal principles of Hegel and Schelling. This coterie was ultimately split into two friendly factions; the one, of which Herzen was the exponent, devoted itself to realize the dreams of Fourier, St. Simon and Cabet, to preach the gospel of Russ Communism, "destined," as Herzen said, "to be the weapon for conquering a pan-Slavic and democratic empire." The old regime of officials and soldiery was, as far as possible, to be put an end to; the freed and healthy peasantry were to be made the truly ruling class of the future Slavonic Empire; all the rest was left to the future and to happy national instinct. The essence of this doctrine was the inadmissibility of personal property in land, and this has taken such deep root in Russia that it has maintained its ground unshaken in spite of all change of circumstance and opinion. It is perhaps impossible to realise the influence which Herzen possessed over all but the aristocrats in preaching from London through the "Kolokol" (the Bell) doctrines by which if carried out such an overwhelming majority had everything to gain—at least in appearance, for the ultimate results of such a polity could not be measured by a sotish and ignorant peasantry. The school of Russian Communists—the "philo-Slavs"—on the other hand assigned all the evils in the country to the West European institutions which Peter the Great had introduced. They proclaimed a pure national progress on the basis of the Russian middle-ages; and regarded a return to the forsaken old Slavonic traditions, and to the Byzantine culture and church polity as the preliminary condition of all healthful life either in the Russian state or nation. The Communism and "pan-Slavism" of the Socialists are thus shared in common with the "philo-Slavs," but the former as a body are infidels, while the latter desire the "original purity of the Christian Slavonic life" to be restored. Thus the serfdom of a wretched peasantry which to most observers ever appeared a primitive undeveloped form of social life and a slight modification of nomadic barbarism is regarded by one party as the immediate stepping-stone to a perfect and healthy democracy of the French ideal type, and by another as the means of realizing anew the communism of early Christianity. The aimed-at result of both is, as they tell us—"The suppression of personal right for the good of society, the annihilation of monopoly and pauperism," assuming as they do that "what is regarded in the West as the highest expression of philosophy to which Europe has arrived after centuries of convulsions and trials has in Russia ever lain enshrined in the character and ideas of the people. Our peasant communities are in their nature nothing else than the realization of the idea which is now so earnestly struggled after in the West."

The admitted fact that trade and agriculture have steadily fallen since the emancipation of the serfs is made light of, seeing that the great communistic object is secured that every man shall have a slice of land whereby to live, and if failure or dislike make him retire from commercial pursuits he shall still have at the next allotment a means of livelihood to fall back upon.

Nor do the enthusiasts heed the warning which their own success, so far as it has gone, has gone to prove—that the equal right to land on the part of a people in the first stage of civilization is but an inducement,—in Russia, a compulsion—to piggish and besotted contentment with a life little superior to that of the Caffre. To be essentially different from the distribution of land in the West the Russian system must retain its present form of disregarding and thereby discouraging the personal superiority in intelligence or industry of individuals—thereby condemning for ever the entire rural population to a flat and unprofitable existence. In fact the Russian theorists have chosen to close their eyes firmly upon the facts that their nation is socially, as it is in intellect and culture, in a primitive—not an initial—state of advancement; that the great principle of reward and encouragement of individual effort has long ago raised England and Germany out of a similar primitive social condition; and that in these the alteration of the land laws which will inevitably take place before the century is over will be in an opposite direction to that propounded for Russia; for when the privileges awarded to merit in the old times, which have been held too tightly, shall be loosened, it will be done on the same principle on which they were conferred, by making an ampler provision for such individual merit and excellence as changed times require to reward.

The account given by Dr. Eckardt of the Greek Church and its sects is an admirably explanatory sequel to modern Russia and its communism. At the last cholera epidemic in Moscow, the fountain-head of Russian enlightenment, *one* of the many sacred miracle-working pictures carried about from house to house got more than four thousand pounds sterling. This is an instance among a thousand to prove that its intellectual enlightenment, the great-est of a nation, is of the grossest and most barbarous description. The great mass of the national party, the "philo-Slavs" as they are called, have gained the peasantry to their communism by linking it to their idleness and superstition—the other section, the "Socialists," being comparatively few, and these of the educated class. Can it be wondered at then that they should move the entire nation from end to end? Thus the Russian democrats resemble their brethren of Ireland, where each peasant wishes to have his acre *in perpetuity* whereon to grow his own potatoes and have the sight of a Saxon who represents a civilization and culture infinitely superior to his own. The hatred of German and Polish nobles by the Russian is immediately associated with similar differences; and the desire of the communists to extirpate them is allied to their active efforts to drive out Protestantism and Catholicism from their ancient seats on the Düna and the Vistula.

The sects of the orthodox church are what might have been expected. Two hundred years ago the patriarch Nicon with the help of the higher clergy carried out a revision of the mass books and rituals then in use. A large body resisted this, were declared heretics by the higher powers, entered several armed revolts, and have since existed in various sects of the *old faith* as they are called. The points of difference which aroused the Christian charity and philosophical intelligence of this superb people who are to redeem the world were as follows:—Various modes of making the sign of the cross, different manners of pronouncing the name Jesus, various forms of the host or wafer, differences with regard to the number of repetitions of the word *Amen*, and Hallelujah during mass, and such straws as show the character of the Russian mind. The various old faith sects differ also among themselves on similarly silly superstitions. Some have no priests, others no sacraments, only because Nicon by giving himself over to Antichrist had broken the miraculous chain of apostolical succession.

The last eighty pages of the book are devoted to the Baltic provinces of Russia—Livonia, Esthonia and Curland. The author writes this chapter with an evidently intimate acquaintance with what is going on in these districts. There the communism and pan-Slavism of Russia are engaged in war with a different and higher form of culture, the Protestantism and aristocracy of a German race. With every political advantage under a friendly despotism with the power and will, to compel the use of the Russian language, to degrade the nobles and give land to the peasants, and to repress Protestant thought by outward means is in our opinion only likely to hasten the downfall of the most hideous imposture that could delude no nation but holy Russia.

The book has been beautifully printed in Leipsic; it is written in a free and admirable English style; and we heartily commend it as the most important contribution to the study of social phenomena which has recently appeared.

Since writing the preceding notice we see from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, February 28th, that a remarkable article in the Russian paper *Nedelica* on the national or Russification party has been much talked about in St. Petersburg. The *Nedelia* declares that this party is "an extravagant absurdity concealed under empty forms," and that "its leaders themselves recognize the inanity and worthlessness of their principles in their treatment of questions of administration, agriculture, education, and so on. A national party has no more reason for existence in Russia than a French party would have in France, or an English party in England." Speaking of the influence exercised by that party on Russian society the article proceeds to show that "this influence is essentially pernicious." "The national party starts from the principle that every evil in Russia proceeds from the Germans and the Poles; if it were not for their intrigues, Russia would be the happiest nation in the world, and her spiritual and material prosperity would develop itself spontaneously.—Such a principle, flattering as it is to our national vanity, naturally enlists the sympathies of the masses. It is pleasant to believe that we are admirably fitted for everything that is good; and that we are only prevented from doing good by the Germans and the Poles. This is not only pleasant, but convenient, for it enables us to put off all reforms until the Germans and Poles shall have disappeared from Russian ground." "We see the consequence of this pernicious theory," concludes the *Nedelia*, "in the fruitless and causeless hatred of our public towards the Germans and Poles, and their utter indifference to the development of their own civilization and national life." A summation nowhere urged upon the reader by Dr. Eckardt but irresistably arising from a perusal of his book, along with a conviction that so complete and truthful a knowledge of modern Russia could not have been obtained by a dozen years' personal residence.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain G. Hyde will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Marsesaux and three children, Mr Rickerby, Mr T Buckle, Mr and Mrs Miles and four children, Mrs Trescott and infant, Mrs Jephson and three children, Dr Seward

THE BOMBAY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The following is the annual report of the Committee of Management of the Bombay House of Correction, the Government resolution on which we have already published :—

To C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,—The Committee of Management of the House of Correction have the honor to submit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council their report on that prison for the year ended the 31st March last, together with statements Nos. 1 and 11, shewing the number of prisoners and the cost of their maintenance during the year.

2. As compared with the year 1867-68, few alterations were made in the prison buildings during the past year. The additions and alterations made by the Engineer's department cost Rs. 1,770, and the annual repairs effected by the same department cost Rs. 1,025-15-1, or altogether Rs. 2,795-15-1, against Rs. 10,482 spent on the building in the preceding year. Visiting Justices have recommended that certain alterations should be made to the cells in Nos. 2 and 7 yards, and to the work shed in No. 1 yard. The Executive Engineer estimated the cost of these additions and alterations at Rs. 7,060. This recommendation, however, will be considered and disposed of during the present official year, and Government will accordingly be addressed separately on this subject.

3. As shewn by the Medical Officer's report which accompanies, the prison has been kept clean and is considered to have been very healthy, only one death having occurred among the inmates, and in this case the deceased was in a very weakly state when admitted, and he is reported to have died of scorbutic diarrhœa contracted in Abyssinia. No epidemic prevailed during the year of report. The diet of the prisoners has been good and sufficient, and they have on the whole been very healthy.

4. The Committee regret to report that the conduct of some of the officers on the Prison establishment during the past year was not satisfactory, and it was found necessary to dispense with the services of eight European and eleven native warders, and more efficient men were entertained in their places.

5. There have been no complaints against the establishment for several months.

6. The daily average number of prisoners during the past year was 232 ; 89 being Europeans and 143 natives, shewing an increase of 30 as compared with the preceding year, the daily average in 1867-68 having been 202, or 59 Europeans and 112 natives. The total number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during the period embraced in this report was 1,392, as shewn in the accompanying statement No. 1. The number of prisoners in the preceding year 1867-68 was 976.

7. Of these 1,392 prisoners imprisoned in the House of Correction during the year, it appears 656 were Europeans, 49 were Native Christians, 302 Mahomedans and Chinese, 269 Hindoos and 93 were Purdasees ; of these, 1,167 were committed to the prison once, 123 twice, 35 three times, 23 four times, 17 five times, 7 six times, 3 seven times, 2 eight times, 10 nine times, and 3 fifteen times.

8. During the year 2 Europeans and 5 native prisoners were whipped for breach of prison discipline. With these exceptions the prisoners appear to have conducted themselves very well and have not given any cause for complaint against them while undergoing their sentences. They have been employed principally in making coir matting and on such other work as the superintendent could obtain orders for. They have also been employed in breaking stones and in metalling and repairing the yards of the prison. The prisoners are also put to the treadmill daily.

9. With reference to the observations contained in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution No. 2,715, dated the 15th September last, the Committee would respectfully observe that Europeans cannot work in an Indian climate except in the shade, and the Committee think the labour to which the prisoners are put is sufficiently severe, combined with the punishment of being put on the treadmill and frequently on low or conjee diet, in the event of their failing to do the quantity of work daily allowed to them.

10. Short term prisoners are generally put to light work, and sickly prisoners are given such work to do as the medical officer may consider them able to perform. The other prisoners are made to take part in whatever work the superintendent may require to be done. The severest labour they could perhaps be put to is stone-breaking. It was proposed several years ago to break stone in the prison for the Municipality. This was not however carried out, as the rates offered by the Municipal Commissioner for such labour were very low in comparison with the price realized for the prison manufactures. Moreover, it would not be advisable to attempt to compel a hundred Europeans to break stones in an Indian prison like the House of Correction, and it would very likely be a difficult matter to enforce such labour unless a military guard were personally attached to the prison. It would also be necessary to build separate sheds, outside the prison, and the labour of stone-breaking would, the Committee fear, in no way compensate for the large outlay the additional structures and increased establishment or military guard would involve.

11. From the Superintendent's letter, No. 29, dated 6th May last, which forms an accompaniment to this report, it appears there has, as compared with previous years, been a considerable falling off in the sum realized by the sale of the prison manufactures during the past year. The next profit of the labour in 1867-68 was stated to be Rs. 10,329-3-9. During the year of report the gain on work done in the prison is set down at Rs. 6,467-4, including the value of articles made for prison use. The cause of this falling off, as compared with the amount realized in the previous year, is explained in Major Raitt's letter. Extracts from the prison account are annexed to this report.

12. The following is an approximate estimate of the cost of the maintenance of the prison during the past year :—

Establishment, civil and military	Rs.	27,857	6 8
Provisions, clothing, &c., supplied by the Commissariat Department	„	18,134	3 0
Alterations and repairs by Engineer's Department	„	3,676	5 8
Medicine and Hospital charges	„	322	0 5
Contingent charges	„	4,910	6 0
Clerk to the Committee, and Peon	„	1,308	0 0
	Rs.	56,208	0 3
Deduct nett amount realized by the sale of prison manufactures	„	5,820	8 3
	Rs.	50,387	8 0

13. The cost in the same account was Rs. 57,424-10-4 in 1867-68, showing a difference of more than 7,000 rupees in favour of the year 1868-69 ; but taking into account the heavy charges for new cells and alterations made in 1867-68, the total expenditure on account of the prison in 1868-69 is about the same as it was in the preceding year.

14. There was, however, a greater number of prisoners fed and clothed, and as compared with the preceding year the cost per prisoner is not nearly so much as it was in 1867-68. The cost of each prisoner, European and native together, in that year was Rs. 279-6, or Rs. 23-4-6 per month. During the year of report the cost of each prisoner was Rs. 217, or Rs. 18-1-7 per mensem.

15. As directed in the Government Resolution No. 2,715, dated 15th September last, the comparative statement at page 224 of the Government Selections, CIII. of 1867 has been made use of. There is however no separate establishment for European or native prisoners, and all the provisions and prison supplies being included in the same indent, the relative cost of European and native prisoners cannot be accurately ascertained.

16. The superintendent gives the cost for the maintenance of a European prisoner at Rs. 273-15 per annum, or nearly Rs. 23 a month, and the cost to the State of a native prisoner is said to be Rs. 181-13-10 per annum, or a little more than Rs. 15 a month, but the cost of the Prison establishment and other charges mentioned in paragraph 12, and which amount to about two-thirds of the total expenditure for the year, are included in this calculation. The food and clothing for each prisoner (European and native taken together) appears to have cost about Rs. 6-8 per mensem. Taking into consideration the superior diet, bread, meat, sugar, &c., allowed for a European prisoner, his food and clothing cannot cost much less than Rs. 10 a month. The cost of feeding a native prisoner may, the Committee think, be fairly set down at about two annas a day, or about Rs. 4 a month. Considering the high prices prevailing in Bombay for all necessaries of life, the Committee do not think the prisoners could be properly fed for less than the sums above given as the average cost of their maintenance.

17. It would appear that the Commissariat charges for supplies to the prison during the past year amount to *Rs.* 18,134-3 against Rs. 23,915 for provisions, clothing, &c. in 1867-68. This would seem to show that the contract rates during the past year must have been much below those of the previous year, there having been a greater number of prisoners in the Penitentiary in 1868-69.

18. The monthly indents on the Commissaria for supplies to the prison are examined by the Clerk to the Committee and are then signed by the President The prison accounts are also examined by the clerk, and the Committee beg to assure Government that they have done all they can do in order to prevent any unnecessary expenditure on account of the prison. The cost of the Prison establishment appears at first sight tobe very high, but having due regard for the safety of the prison it cannot possibly be reduced.

19. Formerly considerable sums were received on account of forfeited pay of military prisoners ; but as the practice of forwarding such remittances to the Committee ceased some years ago, they are not able to shew in their annual report how much pay may have been forfeited by soldiers sent to the prison during the year—all sums credited to Government on this account should be debited against the cost of the soldiers' maintenance in the prison.

20. The Committee are satisfied with the supervision and discipline of the prison as maintained by Major Raitt.—I have, &c.,

J. Connon, President,
Committee of Management, House of Correction.
Bombay, 8th June 1869.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates via Russia, service, 5th May. From Europe, via Russia, 5th May, 6-55 P.M. From America via Russia, 5th May, 11-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line interrupted ; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 6th May, 10 A.M.—Weather sky overcast, wind north-west, thermometer 92.

Cannanore, 6th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 82, barometer 29·900.

Tuticorin, 6th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·83.

Carwar, 6th May, 10-12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·96.

Mangalore, 6th May, 12-30 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 85,

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6TH MAY.

(Before R. H. Sinwell, Esq.)

Reckless Driving.—Two Hindoos, hack buggy drivers, were charged with driving their buggies in a rash and negligent manner on Duncan road, and were on conviction fined ten rupees each.

Assault.—Bazonjee Sorabjee and Rustomjee Bapoojee were charged with committing an assault upon Chandreé, woman, and were on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen rupees each, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 6th May, 1-25 P.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

Trincomalee, 6th May, 4 P.M.—H. M.'s Galatea sailed for Galle at noon to-day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—6TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th May, 1-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th May, 8-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 9 hours 19 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 4th May, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 40 hours 30 minutes.

Via Russia, 5th May, 6-55 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit 11 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th May, 4-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 46 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th May is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 59	0 12
„ Calcutta	28 37	3 41
„ Madras	13 25	0 24
„ Galle	56 48	13 20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE CALCUTTA "DAILY EXAMINER."

As it turns out, the *Daily Examiner* managed to continue to publish, without even a day's intermission. Its issue of last Monday said—"Our appearance this morning, after the announcement in Saturday's paper, that the *Examiner* would be placed in abeyance, if a surprise to our constituents, will not, we trust, be a matter of regret. The notice which we considered ourselves bound to insert, had not been many hours in circulation when a proposition was spontaneously made to us by which we have been enabled to continue the *Examiner*, and to secure for it, we hope, a firm and lasting position for it in Indian journalism. If we have been very near the discovery that in the 'lexicon of youth,' as regards a journal, the words of Richelieu are untrue that 'there is no such word as fail,' we are happy to have found friends who understood and sympathised with the cause of our difficulties. The many kindly expressions of regret which we received on Saturday and yesterday, that the *Examiner* should be forced to discontinue, prove to us that we are not without friends, whose support we can confidently count upon, and whose encouragement will be an incentive to increased exertion on our part. To our brethren of the press, especially those with whom we are brought into more immediate contact, the daily journals at the Presidency, we are indebted for a courtesy and forbearance which we have no reason to believe will be withheld for the future. As we stated in our prospectus, we started this journal in no spirit of rivalry to any other, but under the belief that there was room for another daily paper in Calcutta (a city which once boasted of five), if liberal in its views, independent, and of a price sufficiently low to place it in the hands of all classes of the community. We trust that our opinion is still correct, though the times are certainly out of joint with regard to commercial and trading prosperity ; but the shadows which overhang these for the present are, we hope, melting away, and leaving a bright future for our friends, and—the *Examiner*."

ATHLETICISM.

The love of athletic pursuits is one symptom of a disease from which our higher education is suffering very seriously. The great mass of students will in any case be intellectually torpid ; but they need not have so large an influence as at present in fixing the tone of our great schools and universities. Some of the causes of their doing so are not difficult to understand. The British parent of the upper classes requires to be blamed in some of these points almost as much as his humbler fellow countrymen before he can appreciate the real value of education. He sends his sons to Eton or to Harrow, not in the hope that they will learn anything, but with the intention of making them gentlemen after a certain accepted type. They are to have a kind of conventional polish which has not much relation to knowledge or to intellectual refinement. They are to be fitted to take their places in the rich and therefore idle classes ; to be hearty, vigorous, healthy young men, with no more learning than is necessary for a man who will never have to make his own living. Enough classical information to enable them to stumble through a quotation in the House of Commons is graceful, but is by no means essential. In short, they are to gain the traditional acquirements of the British country gentleman, which include a good many excellent qualities, but certainly do not imply any severe intellectual training. The requirements of parents practically determine to a very great extent the work that is to be done at schools. You cannot persuade a lad to exert his brains by any means short of the proverbial surgical operation when he knows perfectly well that his father doesn't want him to be qualified to work for his living. The school-master's authority, dreaded as it may be, must be backed up by a certain public influence to make a boy take kindly to his education ; and consequently places of education where the tone is set in great measure by the sons of the idle classes will always have a good deal to struggle against in enforcing intellectual labour. The tone becomes relaxed, and mere physical accomplishments are unduly valued. On the other hand, the educational authorities themselves have much to answer for. Nobody, indeed, can doubt that there is a very active spirit of improvement in the universities and elsewhere, and that much really hard work is done by a large class of the students. The opening of so many prizes to competition has undoubtedly done something. But the examples that are afforded do not produce so much effect as might be anticipated. We would say nothing against the ancient studies of classics and mathematics, which it is perhaps the fashion too much to depreciate ; but it can hardly be doubted that the system of encouraging lads to devote themselves exclusively to studies which have no bearing upon their after-life does much to keep up an inefficient spirit. An honour man may devote himself to win distinction in the studies of the place ; he will distinguish himself in competitions and win very tangible money rewards. But why should any one who has no chance of winning such rewards work at all ? The honour man qualifies himself in classical knowledge for a definite purpose, not because he cares much for the knowledge. Why should one who cannot share the purpose try to share the labour ? The pleasman knows that his knowledge will be of no sort of use in after-life, and he naturally infers that he may as well take such amusement as comes in his way. When learning is merely regarded as training for a competition, those who are outside the competition naturally train for something where they have more chance of success. They go in for glory on the river, just as their friends go in for glory in the schools. In short, the extreme value set upon competitive examinations is closely connected with a general indifference to learning except as it leads to success in those examinations ; and the function of the university is supposed to be not so much the education of its students as the distribution of rewards to the few who choose to enter the struggle. We do not mean to argue that intellectual learning which does not immediately bear upon practical life should be discouraged ; the very contrary is true in many ways ; but the universities should endeavour to encourage a much wider view of education, and alongside of the older studies to encourage others which have a closer bearing upon a man's subsequent career. At present they turn out a few men of great ability in certain rather narrow literary and scientific pursuits, and a great many who are absolutely uninterested in any intellectual pursuit whatever. Certainly more might be done to induce these last to use their brains as well as their muscles, and one means of doing it might be to offer to them a training of more immediately practical value.

The love of athletics, then, is not, in our view, an unmitigated evil, but certainly a proof that the ideal of an English student is still much lower than it might be. The pleasman neither knows what might be derived from a university, nor does the university take much trouble to teach him. It rather repels him by offering him little intellectual food suitable to his digestion, forcing him to go through once more the course which had already failed to influence him at school. He continues, in fact, at the stage of mental development which should be characteristic of a fourth-form schoolboy till he enters a profession ; and it is not wonderful if he attaches an exaggerated value to schoolboy sports. It is better that he should even do that than that he should get into mischief ; but he might surely be made to understand that he has an organ which will have to serve him for brains during his life, and that he may do a little more towards getting it into working order. As it is, something may be learned even from training a good eight-oar crew.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mr. Edmund Phelps, son of the eminent tragedian, died suddenly on April 2 at Edinburgh. The cause of death was, it is stated, disease of the heart.

Professor Agassiz is making, for the Harvard Museum, a collection of skeletons of every species and variety of domestic animal throughout the world.

The pecuniary result of Mr. Bellew's readings, with scenery, stage accessories, and actors expressing themselves only by dumb show, has, it is stated, not been such as to render it probable that the experiment will be repeated.

A complete Shakespere grammar, treating all the points in which his phraseology differs from modern usage, is in the press, written by the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott. Every part of speech, with its flexions, and every phrase, are dealt with ; the poet's prosody is treated in the same manner.

THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy reached Abbottabad from Hazara about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo. All the troops in the station were assembled, and on his alighting at General Hughes' house, where a guard of honour of 100 rank and file of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, with the Queen's colours in charge of a British officer, were drawn up to receive him, a royal salute was fired. At about 4 P.M. his Excellency left for Manserah, sixteen miles from Abbottabad, where he slept : starting for Soosnee Pass, a further sixteen miles and about seven miles from Oghee, early on the morning of the 28th. There we have a considerable force gathered,—to wit the Hazara Mountain battery ; five Goorkha regiments ; one wing of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, with some sowars of the 16th Bengal Cavalry. Lord Mayo returned to Abbottabad in a few hours, about 11 A.M., and hardly taking breath, started on another ride of twenty-two miles to Doonga Gullee, ten miles on the Murree road ; this reached, brought a day's ride of some seventy miles, all told, to a close—a very good performance, the rider's weight, the country, and the season remembered ! The Commander-in-Chief was expected at Abbottabad on the 30th.—*Pioneer*, May 4.

THE HOT SEASON.

The sun is once more laying siege to us. The dread artillery of burning rays has already opened fire, and the supply of fresh air has even now shown symptoms of running short. The enemy's followers—creatures of the dust and air—harass or alarm us by night and day. Now it is that the experience of an old campaigner tells. The preparation of cooling drinks, and of dishes cunningly contrived to tickle the feeble appetite, becomes elevated into a science. To manage a household skilfully, without exposing one's self to the heat of the sun, the warmth of anger, or the excitement of chastising domestics, requires rare method and the serene disposition of an Egyptian divinity.

The hot weather may be regarded from two entirely different points of view. It may be looked upon from the hot and uncomfortable side, or in other words the *outside ;* and from the cool and luxurious, or what we may term the *inside* point of view. Regarding it from the first, we see nothing but the everlasting dazzling glare, and fever or cholera-stricken population ; we hear nothing but the monotonous whistle of the kite and the groans of the weary punkah-cooly ; we feel nothing but the heat, the mosquitoes, the stupidity of our servants, and our own irritability. To take an inside view, you must regard it from an easy chair, under a punkah, in front of a thermantidote, with a cooling drink on an adjacent teapoy, a novel sliding out of your hands, and gentle slumber stealing over your senses. You must behold society going about its own apartments, more or less in the loose costume of night, dispensing for a time with the stern duties of visitation and entertainment, refreshing itself with unusual libations, and reposing in slumber at unwonted hours. So viewed, life may not seem altogether satisfactory ; but, nevertheless, it is not without its attractions. Who will say that there is not a certain charm about the darkened room, cooled by the breezes of punkah and thermantidote, rendered fragrant with the smell of the thirsty *khus*, and gladdened by the sound of ever dripping water ? Who can say that, under these circumstances, a new aroma is not imparted to tobacco, and a new satisfaction to the alleviation of thirst ?—*Pioneer*, May 4.

PURCHASE.

The purchasing officers of the army having had a narrow escape,—will they put their houses in order and be warned in time ? We are emphatically of opinion with Mr. Disraeli that "the system which cannot bear discussion is doomed," and in that category may be placed the purchase system as it obtains in the British army. We anticipate a large exodus from the army during the few months that will elapse before the "Over-regulation Commission" make their report. Those who have invested largely in the purchase of their commissions will, in the language of the stock exchange, realize, and we think they should be wise in time. Whether the younger and more sanguine of the officers will be disposed to invest on the very doubtful security of the possible future measures of a minister who has endeavoured insidiously to destroy a system, the advantages or disadvantages of which he professed himself unable to comprehend, is uncertain. We ourselves believe that commissions will still be bought for more than their intrinsic value, but for the purchasers we can have but little sympathy ; doubting as we do the value of Government security when guaranteed by the party now in power. The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel,—so are Mr. Lowe's.

Our advice to both classes of officers is comprised in a very ancient formula—*etc.*, buy in the cheapest, sell in the dearest market ; and to the sellers we proffer this further word of caution,—sell at a sacrifice rather than not at all. As we believe the opinion in the service is by no means universal that the present holders of commissions will see the purchase system swept away, we conceive it to be within our province to give some reasons for the faith that is within us. In the first place, then, if we except the Horse Guards' organ (the *Army and Navy Gazette*), we find that with an almost unanimous voice the press has pronounced against the purchase system. Now the instinct of journalism is seldom altogether at fault, and we believe that in this instance the press represents faithfully public opinion. Again, the system possesses no defender of political weight or power at present sitting on either side of either House of Parliament. Lord Derby hates purchase in the army, and has pronounced against it as emphatically as Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone. It is no part of Conservative policy to endeavour to prove that a moneyed man is a better officer and more fitted to command than a poor one ; the powerful advocacy of Mr. Disraeli will therefore be wanting to the supporters of a system at once corrupt and effete. On the other hand, the defenders of privilege and vested interests speak with halting and quavering voice. They may fight, but we confidently tell their friends that they will run away : if anything should happen to General Peel, their only valiant soldier will have disappeared ; but even now the General has no reliable troops to command, and we doubt if he will take the field. The universal opinion that Mr. Cardwell is too inefficient a minister to trust with the management of great and organic changes in the army will do much to reconcile the public to delay, but when the inevitable resignation takes place, and Lord Northbrook, or some equally resolute reformer takes the helm, the grave of the purchase system will be dug, and in it, we trust, buried even the memories of abuses that have existed over two hundred and fifty years. If Mr. Cardwell is ignorant of the origin of purchase, we believe he will learn something of its latter end.—*Pioneer*, May 4.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Among the new members elected at the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta, were H. H. the Nawab and Shah Jehan the Begum of Bhopal.

The Viceroy in Council has authorized the Legislative Department to incur any expenditure that may be considered necessary under the Bill to amend the law relating to native passenger-ships.

The following passengers per Soukar have arrived at Calcutta from London :—Ensign A. Tripe, Mr. T. L. Barrow, Mrs. M. Eddis, Mrs. Lionel Raymond Brocas, Miss Jessie Raymond Brocas, and Miss M.E. Buncombe.

"Cattle disease" has made its appearance in the Chanda district, and as "foot disease among the cattle" is separately reported as being in existence in another locality, we presume that the former is rinderpest.—*Pioneer*, May 4.

On a representation made by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and on the recommendation of the Government of India, the High Court of Judicature has exempted the establishment of the Currency Office from serving on the jury.—*Indian Daily News.*

A young Mahomedan woman has been committed for trial to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court, charged with bigamy. She stated in her defence that her first husband left her about fourteen months ago, and went on a voyage. Some months after, she was informed that the vessel in which her husband had shipped was wrecked, and that all hands on board, including her husband, were drowned. She was suffering the utmost distress at the time, and therefore got married to her present husband.

A class for the education of native women as midwives will soon, it is probable, be attached to the Mayo Hospital in Dacca, and the Inspector-General of Hospitals has further recommended that, at every station in charge of a civil medical officer, one woman shall be advised to attend on female patients and receive instruction. When sufficiently qualified to earn a living by the practice of her profession, the woman's connection with the dispensary to cease, and her place to be taken by another apprentice. In this way a few years would suffice to provide for every station in India.—*Pioneer*,

Mr. Swinburne's new volume of poemsis to be [illegible] poor Swinburne.

SUPERSTITIONS OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

If Baboo Gopal Chunder Dutt be a reliable authority, which we do not question, there are Christians and Christians in Calcutta, as well as elsewhere. In a paper read by him at the F. C. Mission House, Cornwallis Square, the Baboo affirmed as of his own knowledge that there are "professing Christians in this capital whose bones would rattle at the cry of an owl, and who believe in the efficacy of a charmed locket—*madoolee*—and of poojah to *olabibee*, or goddess of cholera." Others point their fingers at a bereaved husband and exclaim "Lo ! there goes an eater of wife !" or to a bereaved mother, "Behold a devourer of her children !" In corroboration of his personal experience the Baboo quoted a religious work written by a lady, and entitled, "Fulmonee and Koruna," which he characterised as "well-known," though to our shame be it said this is the first time we ever heard of it. In this book it is stated that many native Christians are as great believers in omens as the Thugs have ever been. Should a bystander sneeze, whatever was about to be done is postponed to a future time—the tick of a lizard is a sufficient reason for deferring a journey—the sight of a monkey in the morning is a bad omen—even to pronounce the name of that animal in the early hours brings ill luck —to cut anything during a lunar eclipse is the prelude to misfortune—in time of illness it is good to wear a *madoolee*, or native locket, with a scrap of charmed paper inside, and so forth. "I saw these things believed in and actually practised," says the authoress, "not by a single individual or family, but by a very large number of Christians."

The owl appears to play a very important part as an agent of the Evil One. A woman, named Ranee, suffering much during her confinement, the mother-in-law suddenly recollected that one night an owl flew over the poor patient's head, and expressed her opinion that no child would be born until the owl again flew over her. In this statement the assembled women—native Christians—acquiesced, with the exception of one, who spoke up in favour of the ill-omened bird, and accounted for the protracted labour in another way. A few days previously, she said, Ranee had entered the house of an old woman who was known to be a witch—*dainee*—and no doubt the latter had passed a spell upon her. Thereupon the mother-in-law despatched a messenger to the hag and implored her to reverse the charm—with what success we are, unhappily, not informed. We should like to know, however, if testimony of this kind ever finds its way into the Missionary Reports that tell, with such exultant gratulation, how the light of the Gospel is permeating and dispelling the darkness of idolatry, and how the heathen are being brought into the paths of peace and righteousness. The story of Fulmonee and Koruna is hardly, we fear, much in favour as a text book with the platform orators of Exeter Hall.—*Englishman.*

HOW TO DRESS IN THE HOT SEASON.

Tom Hood said, "Nothing spoils a holiday, like a pair of new boots," and there is no doubt that if you wish to sit easy, your garments must set the example. If comfort in dress is essential to one's complacency in ordinary circumstances, how much more important must it be when the body is surrounded with disagreeable conditions of temperature and atmosphere, and when the mind is ill at ease, or irritated by constant aggravating incidents. But there is a still more important phase of the subject of "clothing." It has much to do with our health, and this has not been sufficiently thought about, by either the military or civil inhabitants of this or other civilised countries. It is not now our intention to particularise either the form or material of the garments in general use, that strike us as devoid of hygienic value, or positively injurious to health and life. We propose merely to continue our remarks upon the "hot season" and its lessons, in regard to the general principles of clothing in India ;—how we may avoid as much as possible any evil effects from our civilisation and its accompanying demands. The native of this country in this matter, as in most other of his arrangements, has instinctively adopted a style of costume easy, light, and in some points satisfactory. Of course his ignorance of the properties of material, and of any knowledge of the adaptation of these properties, has deprived him of many advantages that we, as a more enlightened people, are enabled to obtain.

We commence then our few remarks by drawing attention to colour and thickness of material. External heat is influenced by these two circumstances—the former applying merely to the effect of the direct rays of the sun, the latter to the general temperature of the atmosphere. Now we all know that the sun's rays are reflected by white, but absorbed by black or dark colours. Texture has nothing whatever to do with it. The colours most suitable for such protection are as follows, and in this order of value—white, grey, yellow, pink, blue, black.

It is curious, also, to find that the power of absorption of odours is exactly in the reverse order. White clothing is at once acknowledged to be the very best and healthiest for the "hot season." Why has fashion still some hold on our civilian fellow-creatures, and our dinner parties, balls, and assemblies rendered by it so uncomfortable, and even unhealthy, by the dress suit and the black coat ? Thickness of material has all to do with general temperature, and no one knows so well the value of a well-padded coat as the shikaree, who is exposed to the heat of the *terai*, or the high temperature of the plains in the hot weather.

It is well to remember that heat is perhaps most injurious when it affects the nervous system, and it is a most valuable proceeding to protect the head and spine especially. We cannot, perhaps, imagine more valuable head dresses than the pith hats, the manufacture of which has been brought to such perfection by one of our Calcutta firms. We cannot help, however, advising our readers to sacrifice appearances, and to wear regular "mushrooms," or, better still, to employ padding with cotton wool over the shoulders and spine, if duty or pleasure calls them to remain for any time in a high temperature during the day. We witnessed only the other day an admirable arrangement. A loose piece of padding cut to the size and shape required, of good thickness, was buttoned inside the ordinary coat of thin and white material. It was light in weight, easy of adjustment, in itself not warmth producing, hanging loosely from the person, but affording perfect protection to the shoulders and spine. What say our engine drivers, guards, firemen, and sporting readers to such a simple matter ? We are convinced that if they would wear such a protection, their lives would be prolonged, and their health maintained. Applicable to any sort of coat, it could be brought into general wear, and immediately dispensed with, did circumstances arise where its benefits were not required. We place the suggestion freely at the disposal of our manufacturing firms for their consideration.

Why does our native fellow-citizen so constantly wear a "kummerbund ?" For this very principle of protection to the nervous system ; and instinct is a valuable guide to all. We should like to see our military authorities recognise the fact. We could wish to see them discard the wicker helmets, unless well covered with thickly padded covers, for more suitable protection, and to avoid parades and marches during the hot season, until the summer uniform has something more valuable about it than merely its colour.

And then our clothes must be loose. All the finest sculptures and models have taught us this lesson. Our tunics must be left at Pimlico, our belts and straps at the depôt, if we want a healthy European army in India. Dr. Beatson, of Madras, very wisely praised the loose serge coat now so popular in this country. Anything that causes compression interferes with the natural condition of the system, and Garibaldi did more good by establishing a dress than by political and radical excitement and opposition.

One word on material. The peculiar property of wool needs public attention. It has the power of absorbing water not only amongst the interstices, but into the fibre itself, and this property is highly useful to us in India. We need not inform our readers of the dangers of "a chill,"—our graveyards bear only too good witness to that. We merely say that woollen clothing never chills, from this very hygrometric property, for, as it condenses the perspiration, it gives out heat. Flannel can be made for Iceland or for India. Thickness of material can be reduced to a minimum, and yet its property retained. With a variable temperature, especially at night, so frequent in this country, flannel clothing is almost a necessity for health. Always clothe children in such safety garments at night, and perhaps the best form of material is that composed of cotton, or silk, and wool. Comfort and health would be obtained by adapting many of the country customs to our own dress. With white colour, certain regard to material, removal of all impediments such as braces and belts, and the substitution of a "kummerbund" we might enjoy freedom of action in our limbs, protection from heat, avoidance of chills, and yet maintain a decently civilised appearance amongst our fellows. *Punch* once said "tight clothing had two effects—a shortened life and a lengthened doctor's bill." We shall hail with delight the time, if it ever arrives, when "the matter of dress, so all-important, is removed from the bondage of fashion, and placed more effectually under the rule of reason." These few cursory remarks may cause some of our readers to think this subject over, and if so, our labour will not have been altogether thrown away.—*Englishman.*

SWEDENBORGIANS IN LONDON.

"There is no God but our God, and somebody or other is His Prophet," is the keynote of every new religion from Mahomet to Joanna Southcott. Either as the discoverer of a new system of Church organisation, or as possessing special individual illumination—or both—the *soi-disant* prophet comes before us claiming our notice for the "last new thing in churches." Often the novelty is veiled under a specious return to primitive antiquity ; but in the case of the New Jerusalem Church, popularly known as Swedenborgianism, such a pretence is not made. In fact, "The New Church" is the title assumed by its adherents as a recommendation and claim to acceptance.

Although the recent publication of "White's Life of Swedenborg" has made many persons familiar with the personal history and pretensions of the Swedish seer, it may still be well to recapitulate a few leading facts before narrating my visit to a Swedenborgian place of worship, principally for the reason that the worship itself really gives very little indication of the opinions held by the worshippers. The ritual resembles that of the Church of England, even more closely than is the case with the Irvingite *cultus*. We are told, too, with reference to the Swedenborgians, as the Irvingites, that many clergymen hold the doctrines of the sect whilst retaining their position in the Established Church. In fact, one of the most recent apologies is that written by the Rev. Augustus Clissold, M.A., described in "Crockford" as of Stoke Newington, London, ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1823 ; whilst another clergyman—whom, perhaps, it would be invidious to mention—attached as curate to one of our most important metropolitan churches, makes no secret of his adoption of Swedenborg's views, and has, in fact, lately published some sermons preached in the parish church, which are deeply tinctured with the views of the Scandinavian Prophet.

Swedenborg was born at Stockholm in the year of the English Revolution, 1688, and, unlike Edward Irving, who was the visionary *pur et simple*, he combined with the enthusiasm of the mystic the practical intelligence of the philosopher. He occupied the position of Assessor to the Royal Metallic College, or School of Mines, under Charles XII., a position that would seem somewhat antagonistic to the development of fanatical views in religion. That the wisdom of the philosopher may coalesce with religious eccentricity, however, has been recently proved to us from the fact that Professor Faraday belonged to the sect of the Sandemanians or Glassites ; a body scarcely recognisable from their insignificance, even in the records of Unorthodox London.

Swedenborg wrote voluminously, and his earlier works were such as bore upon his special calling as an engineer, or upon medical subjects. He spent much of his time in London, and it was there, in fact, that his prophetic mantle first fell upon him, in the year 1745. He thus describes it : "I have been called to a holy office by the Lord, who has most graciously manifested Himself to me, His servant, and has opened my sight into the spiritual world, endowing me with the gift of conversing with spirits and angels." It is impossible for one reading these words in 1870 not to be struck by the coincidence of Swedenborg's views, even more than those of the Irvingites, with the doctrines of the modern Spiritualists. We shall see that this coincidence extends into very minute details. Being anxious to hear what the Swedenborgians had to say on the subject of alleged spiritual manifestations—such as table turning, &c.—I took the opportunity, when purchasing a Swedenborgian book, to ask the question. I found they quite conceded the reality of the phenomena, and their spiritual origin. They did not even, as the Irvingites, pronounce the communicating spirits to be evil, but still denied the legality of holding communion with them. "On what grounds ?" I asked. "Because Swedenborg's revelation was final. In fact," added my informant, "this matter has well-nigh caused a schism in our body ; some members claiming the right of judging for themselves as to whether they shall communicate or not." I cannot help thinking this is the line I should take myself, could I recognise the claims either of the "spirits" or Swedenborg. The doctrine of finality, as appertaining to Swedenborg himself, is purely an assumption. After establishing his sect, and writing, both voluminously and at wearisome length, on all sorts of subjects in heaven, on earth, and under the earth, Swedenborg died in London, in the year 1777. It was some years before even the nucleus of a sect was formed. The body has never been a large one. It has now four principal churches in London, and one or two small places of meeting in the suburbs. Its principal strength lies in the county of Lancashire.

I attended, some years ago, an evening service in Devonshire-street, Islington, and recollect having been much struck with the musical portion of the service, which, so far as I can now recall it, consisted largely of selections from the Apocalypse, describing the New Jerusalem coming down out of heaven ; a few verses being read by the clergyman, and then a portion chanted, as a refrain, by the choir and congregation.

The principal Swedenborgian church in London is that in Argyle-square, King's cross, where the Rev. Dr. Bayley is minister. It was this I selected on a recent Sunday as my basis of operations ; and I could not help being struck by the fact, on entering the edifice, that there was positively nothing to tell the unlearned that it was not a Church of England, "as by law established." The building is a large and handsome one, and the chancel, occupied by the communion table, was flanked on either side by the reading-desk and pulpit. Even when the clergy entered, a worshipper would have remained unenlightened as to his being in other than an "orthodox" church. They were both elderly men, vested precisely, as with the Church of England, in surplice, bands, and scarf ; the last mentioned being nothing in the "riband" style, but a ponderous scarf of black silk, looking almost like—absolutely archidiaconal at the least. In passing from the vestry to the reading-desk or pulpit, Dr. Bayley opened a large Bible which was lying on the communion table upon a velvet cushion, and left it open during the whole of the service, though no use was made of it. There it remained, facing the congregation, like the one Gavazzi used to wear embroidered on his cassock. As though to keep up the illusion, the service opened with a hymn sung to the familiar tune of Rockingham. Then followed Confession and Lord's Prayer. Two Psalms (xxvii. and xxviii.), were next chanted. The music was much above par, and I noticed that the congregation sang from the Tonic Sol-fa notation. In the Psalms the word "Lord" was restored to its primitive form of "Jehovah," and in the readings of the particular Psalms Swedenborg's strange phraseology was used. For instance, plural terms were largely affected, such as "the Lord's contest with the hells, Jehoshaphat and Israel," "evils," and "goods" of speech were adopted. We were informed in the Prayer book that "human" was a noun substantive, and "conjugial" a term preferable to "conjugal," "esse" to "essence," and so on. Two lessons from the Old and New Testaments respectively followed ; then the Commandments, the fourth divided into two. A "Kyrie" was introduced for the first

Spanish a dignity as that of the *camerera mayor*. But he also had advised Philip V. to place every confidence in Portocarrero, and Portocarrero was not only wholly gained over by the Princesse des Ursins, but Portocarrero produced some very solid reasons why, in the present instance, a Spanish lady ought *not* to fill the post, and why the choice of a foreign noblewoman, who had no family to lead into honours, dignities, and pensions, and was thus not calculated to excite the jealousy and animosity of families rivalling with her own, would in every respect be preferable.

Madame de Maintenon's mediation was the last and great trumpcard which the Princess laid down upon the hesitation and scruples of Louis XIV. The game was won, and she was actually named *camerera mayor* before she had quitted Rome, and before the young Piedmontese princess had left Turin.

The Princesse des Ursins began forthwith to organize her household so that she might enter Spain in due state. She strained all her resources to make a fitting display in the eyes of a people fond of pomp. "I have usually four gentlemen in waiting," she wrote to the Maréchal de Noailles; "now I take another, a Spaniard; and when at Madrid I shall take two or three more, who shall be well acquainted with the Court and be calculated to do me credit. Of the four which I now entertain, two are French and two are Italian. One of the latter is of one of the best Sicilian families, the other is a near relative of Prince Vaini." She increased her pages to the number of six—"*tous gens de condition et capables d'être chevaliers de Malte.*" She had her chaplain. "I do not speak of my other attendants; I have these of every kind. I have twelve lackeys—my ordinary supply. When arrived at the Court, I will increase the number with Spaniards." She had one very fine carriage, "*sans or ni argent néanmonis*;" but she had another, a gilded state-carriage, lately ordered; this was to go with six horses when she drove outside Madrid. However, she assures her correspondent, the mother of twenty-two children, with an eye on the royal coffer, that she will not have recourse to the treasury of Louis XIV. "*Je mis gueuse*, il est vrai; mais je *suis encore plus fière*." "On this occasion I will make it a point of honour not to demand anything. Nevertheless my expenses shall be suited to the splendour of my position, and shall make the Spaniards admire the greatness of the king." However, it appears that, on the eve of embarking on her great enterprize, she began to think seriously of the difficulties into which she was about to plunge. "I believe," she wrote to Torcy, "that I shall meet with as many adventures as Don Quixote in the undertaking you impose upon me."

She met the young Princess Marie Louise de Savoie at Villafranca, near Nice, to which place she had gone by sea. She was delighted with the appearance of the young queen, and wrote to Torcy, "qu'elle saurait faire la reine à merveille;" and, indeed, Marie Louise, without being a perfect beauty, was a worthy *sister of* the Duchesse de Bourgogne, the darling of Louis XIV. and the Court of Versailles. She was tall and well made, with a brilliant though pale complexion, with a loving heart and a noble nature, thoroughly capable of appreciating the fine qualities of Madame des Ursins, to whom she speedily attached herself with childish affection. From Villafranca and Nice the *camerera mayor* travelled through the south of France, side by side with her young charge, in a litter, to Figuières, on the Spanish frontier. There is no need to say that they were received with royal honours and discharge of artillery at every town on their route, and that, according to invariable Spanish custom on arriving at the frontier, the Piedmontese attendants were dismissed, and their place supplied by the stiff and formal ladies of Spain.

The marriage was to take place at Figuières, and Marie Louise was to enter Spain as queen in fact and in name. The young couple—the king of eighteen and the bride of fourteen—were duly united; but after the marriage ceremony some incidents ensued of an amusing character most characteristic of Spain, and of the usual reception of royal Spanish brides.

The supper had been prepared half of French and half of Spanish fashion; the dishes half of one kind and half of the other. But the Spanish ladies—the attendants of their new young Queen—had visited the supper-table before the royal couple sat down, and saw with disgust this array of heretical French meats on the table. Ever since the beginning of time, so to speak, the Spaniards had insisted that the brides of their sovereigns should, immediately on entering Spain, become pure Spanish at once, conform to the severe usages of Spanish etiquette, and take to the Spartan diet, the national *puchero*, and the garlic of Spain. The Spanish ladies at once seized these abominable French inventions, and threw them into corners of the room and out of windows into the street. This energetic proceeding naturally caused immense surprise to the only three foreign persons of the party at Figuières—to the young king and his bride, and to the Princesse des Ursins. Nevertheless, all had sufficient self-command to go through the supper without remark. However, as soon as the young Queen was alone with her husband and the Princesse des Ursins, her indignation broke loose. She sobbed, she wept, and she stormed. She complained bitterly of the dismissal of her Piedmontese attendants. She was indignant at the coarseness of the Spanish ladies, and declared that she would go no farther, but return to Piedmont. It was impossible to appease the wrath of the young bride. Philip finally left the room, hoping that, in his absence, the indignation of the Queen would subside; but there was no sign of this. Marie Louise passed the night obstinately alone, declaring, in spite of all the remonstrances of Madame des Ursins, that she would return instantly back to Turin. Here was a scandalous beginning of royal wedded life! The poor child did not recover even on the following day from her ill-humour and vexation; so on the following night, Philip himself, acting on the advice of his chief gentleman-in-waiting, assumed the air of the injured party, and sent word to his Queen that he would retire to rest alone. This brought Marie Louise to reason. She apologised for her childish conduct, promised to behave in future like a queen and a woman; and on the third morning after the marriage the young couple left Figuières completely reconciled.

Madame des Ursins, in the commencement, wisely confined her cares to the duties of her office, which were for the most part of a singularly domestic character for a descendant of the great family of the Tremouilles. She writes to the Maréchal de Noailles, "Dans quel emploi, bon Dieu! m'avez vous mise? Je n'ai pas le moindre repos."

In fact, the Princess writes she could neither take her ease after dinner, nor eat when she was hungry. She was only too happy to snatch a bad meal as she ran on her duties. It was, she said, very rare for her not to be called the moment she sat down to table. "I am truth, Madame de Maintenon would laugh if she knew the details of my charge. Tell her, I beg, that it is I who have the honour of taking the King of Spain's dressing-gown when he goes to bed, and of giving him that and his slippers when he rises. That, however, I could make light of; but really it seems too absurd that every evening, when the King comes to the Queen's bedchamber, the Conde de Benavente should hand me the King's sword, and a bottle and a lamp, which I ordinarily upset on my dress." Indeed, among the other strange fashions of royal etiquette in Spain, there was one which provided that the King, when he went to visit the Queen at night, could go in a cloak armed with sword and buckler, and carrying a bottle. The *camerera mayor* had, moreover, to wake the King in the morning, and sometimes "he is so kind," wrote the Princess, "that he often sends for me two hours at least before I want to rise." All know of the rigours of Spanish etiquette, which allowed kings to be roasted if the proper officer was not at hand to remove the brazier, and queens to be dragged by the stirrup to death by rearing horses, rather than permit them to be touched by a profane hand. Some of the incidents given by the Princess of the jealousy and rivalry of the great grandees on matters of etiquette are truly comic. Thus we have the venerable Patriarch of the Indies, who, however, the Princess says, looked like an ape, taking a napkin surreptitiously into church with him, and rushing at the most solemn moment of the sacrament before the King and Queen, and producing his cloth from his pocket for their use, because he found that it had been arranged that the *camerera mayor* should take his place at the ceremony. Another scene described in her letter is, if possible, still more amusing: the struggle between the Conde de Priego and the Duque de Osuna fighting at the foot of the altar for the honour of moving his majesty's chair up to his *prie-dieu*. Both noblemen were very small, but the Duque de Osuna carried the day; and yet there was a moment, writes the Princess, when she thought the Duke, who was no bigger than a rat, would tumble beneath the chair, and fall upon the King at his *prie-dieu*, who would infallibly, if he had been knocked over, have fallen upon the Queen.

The influence of the strong mind of the Princesse des Ursins upon the youthful King and Queen of Spain became soon to be felt even in matters of government.

The state of ruin, hunger, and desolation of Spain at the time of the accession of the first Bourbon prince was something appalling. There are no records in history which present such a picture of beggared pride and misery and decay. The giant form which had once overawed the world had become a ragged scarecrow—an object of mockery and scorn. Charles II., the last king of the house of Austria, was a beggar and a pauper among monarchs. He was unable at times to find food for the table of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, and even oats and straw for his horses. He went on bogging expeditions from town to town to ask for money, and generally in vain. The once-dreaded legions of Spain were reduced down to a miserable, starved, ragged remnant of unpaid boys and old men, numbering about fifteen thousand, efficient by *bastinjon*, who begged in the streets of Flanders and in the ports of Spain. The dockyards which sent forth the invincible Armada had not a ship on the stocks. The art of shipbuilding was forgotten, and a few wretched men-of-war lay rotting in the harbours. Whole provinces had become denuded of towns and villages; the most fertile districts of Spain had become a desert; commerce and industry and agriculture were despised alike by all classes, and were in fact non-existent.

Nearly all the needs of Spain—its clothes and its very bread—were produced by foreign workmen. Each Spaniard desired, without income, to live like a nobleman. The population decreased yearly. People ceased to marry, or entered into monasteries and convents; and priests and monks owned, it was supposed, about a third part of the soil of Spain.

It was not then a misfortune for Spain to exchange the effete Austrian dynasty for the race of the Bourbons, under whose rule France had risen almost in the same proportion as Spain had fallen, which had adopted more humane principles of toleration, and more enlightened ideas of political economy. Yet the difficulty of reconciling the Spaniards to any reforms or system of government imported from the institutions of their ancient enemies, to be carried out by the French councillors of Philip V., was necessarily very great. The hatred of the *gucachos*, as the French have been called in Spain from time immemorial, was intense.

Hence it was that the influence of the Princesse des Ursins was so solitary. She was only ostensibly occupying the post of *camerera mayor* without any acknowledged mission from the Court of Versailles, and yet she was thoroughly acquainted with its policy and in constant correspondence with Torcy, the French minister, and with Madame de Maintenon and the Maréchal de Noailles. On excellent terms at first with Portocarrero, who at the beginning of the reign of Philip V. was all powerful, she had by far better opportunities of bringing about harmonious relations between the governments of France and Spain than the French ambassador himself, while her previous residence in Spain had made her well acquainted with the usages and necessities of the country.

The task, however, was no easy one of getting the Spaniards, on the one side, to accept the government of a French king, assisted by French ministers, and of co-operating with the policy of Versailles on the other, so as to satisfy the exacting supervision which Louis XIV. and his ministers exercised over Spanish affairs; for although Louis XIV. had given his grandson the advice not to surround himself with French ministers, and to respect all Spanish national feeling, yet this was but with the view of rendering the Spaniard more easily manageable for the purposes of his own ambition, and the maintenance of complete harmony between the two governments was indispensable in the war of the Spanish Succession.

It was no wonder, moreover, that a Queen of Spain should give herself wholly up to an adviser and companion like the Princesse des Ursins, for the monotony and isolation of palace life, guarded about by the inviolable prescriptions of Spanish etiquette, was something frightful. According to Spanish notions, the life of a Spanish queen should partake of the seclusion of the harem and the convent. She saw no society but those of her regular attendants. A tyrannical *camerera mayor* might, if she chose, be intolerable. She might, as did the *camerera mayor* of the first queen of Charles II., prevent her from looking out of the window. The stern gloom and rigidity with which *camereras mayores* had exercised their authority were habitual, and some of the former French queens of Spain had died of the terrible monotony of their prison life. It was, then, a great boon for the wife of Philip V. to be allowed the unprecedented luxury of a French woman for a *camerera mayor*, whose liveliness of nature, whose intellectual qualities, whose education, whose liberality in the matter of etiquette, and whose bright and good looks even at sixty-six, made her an entertaining companion as well as a good adviser. The former Spanish queens had been condemned for amusements, to insupportably childish games, something like spills, with their husbands, and to badly-acted Spanish plays. The Princesse des Ursins endeavoured to lighten the heavy atmosphere of the Spanish Court by getting up theatrica lamusements, in which Corneill and Moliere replaced Calderon and Lopez de la Vega; and by concerts in which the music of the Italian masters, just then beginning to become fashionable in Europe, was first heard in the capital of Spain, in the palace of *Buen Retiro*. The young King and Queen were grateful for the vivacity and variety which she thus ingeniously and incessantly introduced into a life which both regarded as a kind of exile; and, moreover, the very domestic nature of her charge gave her an opportunity of tutoring the young Queen in such fashion that Philip V., who was perhaps the most uxorious monarch who ever reigned, was completely at the disposal of his wife.

The duties of her position naturally gave the Princess a right of advising on the manners, dress, and habits of the King and Queen; she extended this to matters of high policy, and invariably gave advice calculated to conciliate the Spanish nation towards the new dynasty. She advised the use of the Spanish language exclusively at Court, the performance by the Queen of the customary pilgrimages to the shrine of our Lady of Atocha, and other sacred places; the adoption by Philip V. of the Spanish costume, and especially of the stiff unsightly *golilla*, or Spanish ruff, to which the nobility were especially attached; the royal attendance at bull-fights, and the practice of the national *juego de canas*; at the same time she strongly dissuaded the monarch from attending at those human sacrifices, the *autos da fe*, one of which was always prepared in honour of every new accession and every royal marriage. And the young Bourbon king was the first monarch who ventured thus to discountenance the practice of those rites of Moloch.

Madame des Ursins, indeed, did not hesitate to grapple at once with the Inquisition immediately on her arrival in Spain, and her success in delivering Aguilar Diaz, the confessor of the late king, from its dungeons, after a struggle of four years, created a new power in the country. Her influence became so manifest at last, that the French ministers and Court attendants, including the Jesuit confessor who accompanied Philip V. to Madrid, all grew jealous of the great influence of the *camerera mayor* over the royal councils. The French ambassador in 1703, the Cardinal d'Estrées, especially had made himself remarkable by his hostility to Madame des Ursins, and a struggle for dominion took place between them. Louis XIV., who was the arbiter of their differences in the close watch which he kept upon the affairs of Spain, decided at first in favour of his ambassador, and determined on exciting the *camerera mayor*. He changed his determination on account of the urgent entreaties of the Queen, who supplicated, that if Madame des Ursins was recalled, the Cardinal and his nephew, the Abbé d'Estrées, who served him as secretary, should be recalled also. Other representations in favour of the Princess, which pourayed all Spain as ardently desiring the continuance of her stay in Spain, were made. A temporary reconciliation between the Cardinal and the Princess followed as the price of the withdrawal of the recall of Madame des Ursins. However, at the last the Cardinal was removed, and the Abbé d'Estrées, who had deserted his uncle when he saw that he was likely to be worsted in the conflict, remained as ambassador; and the triumph of Madame des Ursins was completed by the recall of the Jesuit confessor, and nearly every French minister or attendant possessed of any authority in Spain. However, the Abbé d'Estrées, as ambassador, was unable to reconcile himself to the part he had undertaken, and while professing outwardly complete submission to the superiority of the *camerera mayor*, treacherously wrote a despatch to the French minister, full of bitterness and insinuation against his rival. He had offered himself to submit every despatch to the perusal of Madame des Ursins before sending it away, but this one despatch he endeavoured to send surreptitiously by the ordinary courier, who not seeing upon it the accustomed mark of the Princess des Ursins, as a sign of her acquaintance with the contents, carried the despatch to the *camerera mayor*. With her usual audacity Madame des Ursins wrote indignant marginal notes, and one of them of a most singular character.

She had an equerry, named d'Aubigny, called *un tout petit sire* by St. Simon, who played a sort of nondescript *rôle* among her attendants. He had immense share in her confidence, and it was complained that he was the only man who slept in the palace. Indeed, his apartment formed part of the suite of the Princess's own. In the despatch of the Abbé d'Estrées, mention was made of d'Aubigny, and it was stated that people had no doubt that he was married to her. "*Oh, pour marier, non!*" wrote the Princess in all the indignation of a *grande dame*, as a marginal note.

The attention of this despatch and the marginal note came to the knowledge of Louis XIV., and his anger was great. However, by the aid of her friends at Versailles, the *Camerera* got over this difficulty, and the Abbé d'Estrées in disgust followed his uncle, and gave up his post. But, nevertheless, shortly afterwards another subject of disagreement came between the Court of Versailles and that of Madrid, on the subject of the command of the war in Spain. The King insisted that Philip V. should shake off what he styled the shameful sloth of the palace and put himself at the head of his armies. Madame des Ursins and the Queen, however, set themselves against this advice of Louis XIV. The opposition of Madame des Ursins was not unknown at the Court of Versailles. The Cardinal d'Estrées, eager for revenge; beset all her friends with his representations, till, one by one, Torcy, Madame de Nonilles (whose son-in-law, the Duc de Grammont, arrived at the Embassy of Madrid), and even Madame de Maintenon, ceased to defend her, and she was recalled.

She was recalled, however, only to be sent back again with greater authority than before. Her disgrace was the way to her triumph. In fact, the affairs of Spain during her absence went from bad to worse. The king after a brief effort at independence, had made his incapacity more apparent. Montelimo, with the grandees in the *Despacho*, attempted to absorb the whole sovereign power, to oppose every French project, to prevent the formation of an army, and to prevent the king from being master of it. The great defeat of Blenheim came to throw into still greater disfavour the French alliance in Spain; and, to add to the difficulties of Louis XIV., the chief grandees began to be of opinion that the only hope of saving the integrity of the Spanish monarchy was to range Spain on the side of the allies, and against the house of Bourbon of France. The Queen of Spain, aware of the danger of their position, wrote day by day the most urgent letters of appeal to Madame de Maintenon for the return of her *camerera mayor*.

Louis XIV. consented at last to send back the indispensable *camerera mayor*, but he did so with great repugnance. He who in early life had engaged with Colbert to deliver himself of any woman in twenty-four hours, as soon as he should be told that she influenced his politics, felt contempt and pity for his weak-minded grandson who was incapable of the slightest initiative, and was a mere cypher without his wife, who herself was nothing without her lady of the palace. Of his intense desire to get rid of Madame des Ursins altogether, and to efface the traces of her influence in Spain, evidence is extant, in the pseudonymous correspondence which he carried on with his ambassador, the Duke of Grammont; yet he became convinced at last that Madame des Ursins was the only person capable of reconciling the discordant elements of which the Council of Madrid was composed.

Having resolved, therefore, that she should return to Spain, his policy naturally was that she should return with all the consideration and *prestige* which royal favour could bestow upon her; and Louis XIV. accordingly went through his part with a grand resignation which concealed all the sadness which must have been at the bottom of his heart.

A courier was accordingly despatched to Toulouse, where Madame des Ursins was residing, with permission for her to appear at Versailles.

"Nothing," says St. Simon, "could equal the air of triumph which Madame des Ursins assumed at Marly (at a ball,) or the attention of the King to distinguish her and do her honour and everything; it was as if she were a small Queen of England in the very freshness of arrival. Nothing could equal the majestic fashion with which everything was received by the Princess. She bore herself with a mixture of grace and politeness long since effaced, and which recalled the memory of the oldest times of the queen-mother.

"The King was admirable in giving a value to everything, and in making valuable what in itself had no value at all. Madame de Maintenon and Madame la Duchesse de Bourgogne were only occupied with Madame des Ursins, who made more remarkable the ridiculous flight she had taken by a little dog which he carried under her arm than by any political distinction. No one could recover from the surprise at such a familiarity which Madame la Duchesse de Bourgogne herself would not have permitted herself—trifles have such importance when they are beyond examples. *The King at the end of one of these balls caressed the little spaniel!!!* which was another subject of surprise for the spectators. Since that time Madame des Ursins was never to be seen at the Chateau of Marly without this little spaniel under the arm, which became for her the last mark of favour and distinction."

Madame des Ursins not only went back to Spain, but she went back with conditions drawn up by her in the form of a regular treaty and accepted by the King, and she, moreover, named herself a new French ambassador, Amelot, in the place of the Duc de Grammont, and Orry, whose talents as an administrator and financier of the school of Colbert had obtained for him a previous mission to Spain, was also said to give her assistance.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1409 British Empire, Dencher—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1593 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1288 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1396 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—K. Bates & Co.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1217 Canute, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1018 Castiglione, Cooper—Blackwell & Co.
1389 Cathcart, Muir—Harbord & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—London & American Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
1214 Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1459 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dundonald.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1339 Hyderabad, Davies—E. Bates & Co.
1435 Iron Duke, Parry—Harbord & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Young & Co.
1193 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckie—G. F. Pim & Co.
1238 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Green & Okell.
1075 Mallesy, Scott—Stenhouse & Co.
1108 Malta, Harris—Martin, Young & Co.
1067 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1198 Michael Scott, Lewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Coupland & Co.
1181 Ophelia, Strickland—Robinson & Co.
1759 Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
1033 Sem Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1198 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Smith—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1272 Adalia (s), Saunderson—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1066 Cordova (s), Hyde—Wallace & Co.
2597 Delaware (s), Fisher—W. & A. Graham & Co.
727 Greenwood (s), Hallett—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1037 John Dryden (s), Donkin—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
2200 Neera (s), Hanscom—B. B. S. S. Co.
1167 Nyanza (s), Glover, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

973 City of Cashmere, Bryce—W. Nicol & Co.
442 Glenfalloch, Skinner—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1574 Lancashire Witch, Pearce—W. Cooper.
711 Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2179 Columbian (s), Hyde—Mails 8th May.

FOR JAVA.

1057 Gladstone, Bowles—Blackwell & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

565 Elizabeth, Owen.
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Blackwell & Co.
1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1298 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
313 Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.

FOR PENANG.

470 Edward, Marie—Vanderdus.

FOR MAURITIUS.

687 Calliope, Simmons—H. M. Seedick.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emen (s), Babot.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
326 Herman, Schmidt—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.

FOR BOSTON.

528 Duivelaad, Graves—Farnham & Co.
962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1282 Altcar, Harvey.
1249 Arundel, Crocker.
1572 Asia (s), Patterson—B. I. S. N. Co.
315 British Queen, Wiggins—Blay & Mackintosh.
1289 Cynric, Wallace—The Captain.
1116 Premier, Sweetzer—Farnham & Co.
1366 The Douglas (s), Pain, Lawrence & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1201 Gunga (s), Child—Hajee Zenel Abadeen.

FOR COCHIN.

281 Lord Clyde (s), Kingcome—Chunder Ramjee.

FOR KURRACHEE.

650 Euphrates (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
493 Yeavering Bell, Peart—Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

FOR COLSAGARPATAM.

187 Hamido, Antone.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

665 Calabar, Taylor—Hajee Zenal Abadeen.
1297 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
74 Salamuty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

453 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1874 Baroda (s), Parish—Mails 15th May.
1185 Medras (s), Perrins.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Euphrates (s), Curme.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

889 Alice (s), Ellis—Wallace & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
1281 Assaye, Rich—W. & A. Graham & Co.
893 Bella Maria, Lopes—Peel, Cassels & Co.
178 Britannia (s), Sullivan—H. H. Ahmed.
2254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
880 City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.
354 Comète, Bernard—Blackwell & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
670 Herald of the Morning, Gardyne—The Captain.
493 Margaret Pugh, Jones—Coupland & Co.
607 Mara, Ritchering—The Captain.
1021 Mindoro, Reynolds—Tudor Co
701 Monarchy, Dyer—Harbord & Co.
1341 Oithonia, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
781 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.
1281 Oxford, Vaux—L. A. & A. Co.
1063 Proserpine, Brogger—Remington & Co.
1528 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williame—Rwart, Latham & Co.
1109 Sir Charles Napier, Morey—E. Bates & Co.
1470 Sophie, Green—Dwarkadass Vussonjee.
199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
477 Trevanion, Stevens—The Captain.

THE new demand in Paris for foreign operas has called forth a protest from native composers. M Albert Vizentini, orchestral conductor and editor of M. Strakosch's musical journal *Le Telegraphe*, addressed, some weeks ago, a letter to all the French composers he could think of, asking them what new pieces they had on hand; and the replies which still continue to be received leave no doubt as to the fact that, good or bad, there is a great deal of manuscript music in France only waiting the opportunity to be brought out. M. Gounod has a number of pieces finished for M. Legouve's play "Les Deux Reines;" M. Ambroise Thomas has a "Francesca di Rimini," opera in five acts, quite ready for production; and some French composers, more or less unknown, have ten or twelve operas already completed.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½lbs. and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Kippered Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantines.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings,
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July, 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. {The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER at Rs. 3 per Rim. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY SPORTING COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or HIRE, among them are some young Whalers, thoroughly broken and useful. Also a few Arabs. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy.—BIERS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum,

FOR SALE, a fast Fleabitten high-caste ARAB HORSE, goes in single and double harness, very showy, would make a capital Lady's Riding Horse, with a circular glass-fronted very light miniature BROUGHAM. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 900.

ALSO.

A Fleabitten ARAB GALLOWAY, very fast, with a neat light DOGCART, with diamond leather Hood, in good order. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 550. This Horse is a very good saddle horse.

For full particulars apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot		Mango Chutney.	
Mango do 2 do		Bengal do	
Rosella do 2 do		Lucknow do	
Mango Marmalade do		Madras do	
Mango Fruit		Cashmere do	
Lime Mango		Curry Powder	
Pineapple for Dessert		Madras Powder	
Mango Pickle		Curry Paste	
Lime Pickle		Mulligatawny Paste	
Cashmere Pickle		Tapp Sauce	
		Nocal Pepper, &c., &c.	

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.

An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.

A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.

A second-hand serviceable Cab Pheaton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.

A new two-wheeled Bycicle.

A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

Extra No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cuives are required.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the supply, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., {Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Brownlow, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Bidgway ridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Laggan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Dumbell, Esq.	John Shaw, Esq.
William Forces, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pilcock, M.D., London; P. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civ